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Age.	Ala.	Mich.	U. S.	Age.	Ala.	Mich.	U. S.
36	10.5	21.8	581.6	40	23.2	26.0	922.6
37	8.7	19.2	495.1	41	4.6	12.6	323.6
38	11.3	21.3	594.5	42	6.8	17.5	458.9
39	7.3	17.7	458.0				

There is an evident preference for the tens and fives, and one somewhat less marked for the even numbers, though those next the fives suffer by the greater attractiveness of the latter.

On the Nature of the Knee-jerk. WARREN P. LOMBARD, M. D. Reprint from the Journal of Physiology, Vol. X, Nos. 1 and 2.

Of the two opposing theories of the knee-jerk (that it is a direct result of the twitch to the quadriceps muscle, and that it is a full reflex process), the neat experiments of Dr. Lombard strongly support the second. The first has to assume what has yet to be proved, namely, a continuity of muscle-tonus and a dependence of the irritability of the muscle on its tension. The knee-jerk can apparently be present or absent without reference to the presence or absence of tonus, and artificial tension does not restore a lost knee-jerk. It can vary in amount independently of small variations in tension, and vary more rapidly than the irritability of the muscle. The first theory meets a difficulty in the reinforced knee-jerk because moderate reinforcing acts do not change the tension nor the irritability, and another difficulty in the fact, discovered by Mitchell and Lewis, that contractions produced by electrical stimulation cannot be reinforced. Moreover, not only the extensors, but occasionally the flexors also, respond to the stimulating blow—a fact not to be explained by direct stimulation.

A Contribution to the Study of Muscular Tremor. FREDERICK PETERSON, M. D. Reprint from Jour. Nerv. and Ment. Disease, Feb. 1889.

This contribution is in the nature of a preliminary study, intended rather to demonstrate a method than to present results. Twenty-five myograms taken in various nervous diseases with an Edwards sphygmograph, which the author recommends for such purposes, are given. The rates of tremor in most cases suffer some modification by the will of the patient, but they may be divided into two groups; one rapid and not far from 10 per second (the normal innervation rate according to Horsley and Schäfer), the other about half that rate. It would seem, therefore, that these diseases in some way make the muscle responsive to single impulses of innervation, or to groups of two or more. The myogram of the tremor of paralysis agitans has been shown by others to be dicrotic. Though recognizing the need of further investigation, the author is inclined to regard all except fibrillary tremors as of central origin.

Das Kopfschwingen. J. RICH. EWALD. Pflüger's Archiv, Bd. XLIV, H. 7-8-9.

By *Kopfschwingen* Prof. Ewald means the rapid from-side-to-side vibration of the head that can be voluntarily produced by taking a full breath and tensing up the muscles of the neck. With practice, the vibrations can be executed with those muscles alone, and give graphic